

DARPA Advanced Energy Technologies

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Portable Power — Opportunities

- ★ **Batteries:** significant improvements over existing systems;
 >> 2X Specific Energy/Power
- ★ **Fuel Cells, Direct Methanol**

Methanol Crossover
Cathode Catalyst Activity and Methanol Tolerance
Anode Catalyst Activity
Membrane Electrode Assembly Processing
- ★ **Fuel Cells, Alternative Fuel Options and Concepts**
- ★ **TPV and AMTEC**

Low Cost and Efficient PV Cells
Efficient TPV Cavity Designs
Compact AMTEC Designs
Efficient Fuel Combustion at Low Flow Rates
High Temperature Heat Recuperation

Mobile Electric Power — Opportunities

★ Fuel Reforming

- Size
- Efficiency
- Sulfur Removal and/or Tolerance
- Hydrogen Purity
- Fuel Cell Integration

★ Customize for the Military

- System Size and Weight
- System Efficiency
- Environmental Issues:
 - shock, vibration, temperature, altitude, salt spray, dust, etc.
- Signature:
 - acoustic, thermal, etc.
- Operation and Maintenance



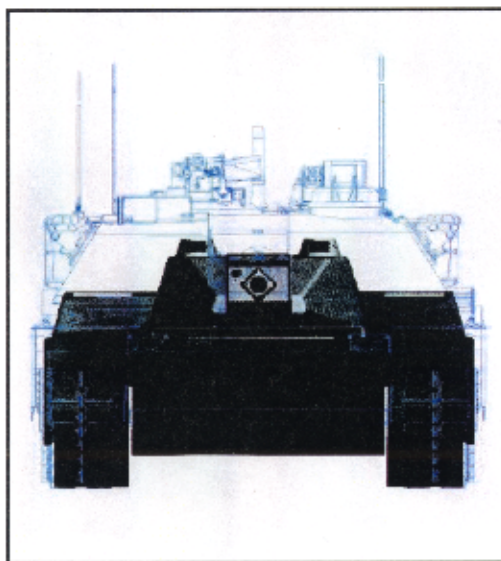
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Power for the Military

Mobile Electric Power
2 - 100 kW



- Silent Watch
- Field Power Stations

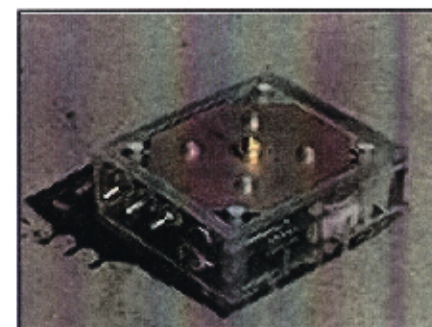
Portable Power
50 - 500 W



- Battery Replacement
- Micro-Climate Cooling
- Battery Charging

Energy Harvesting
< 5 W

Micro - Internetted Unattended
Ground Sensor



~ 1"

- Ground Sensors
- Micro - Robots

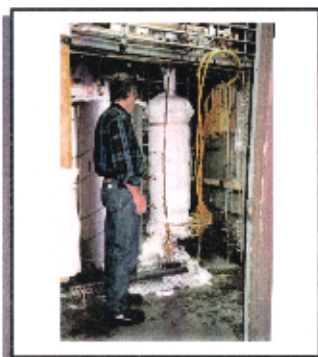


Mobile Electric Power 2 - 100 kW Fuel Reformer Demonstrations

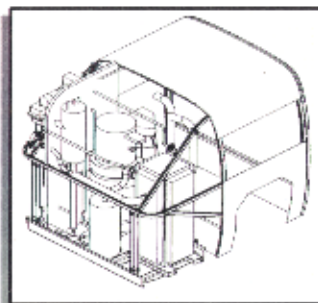


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100 kW PAFC

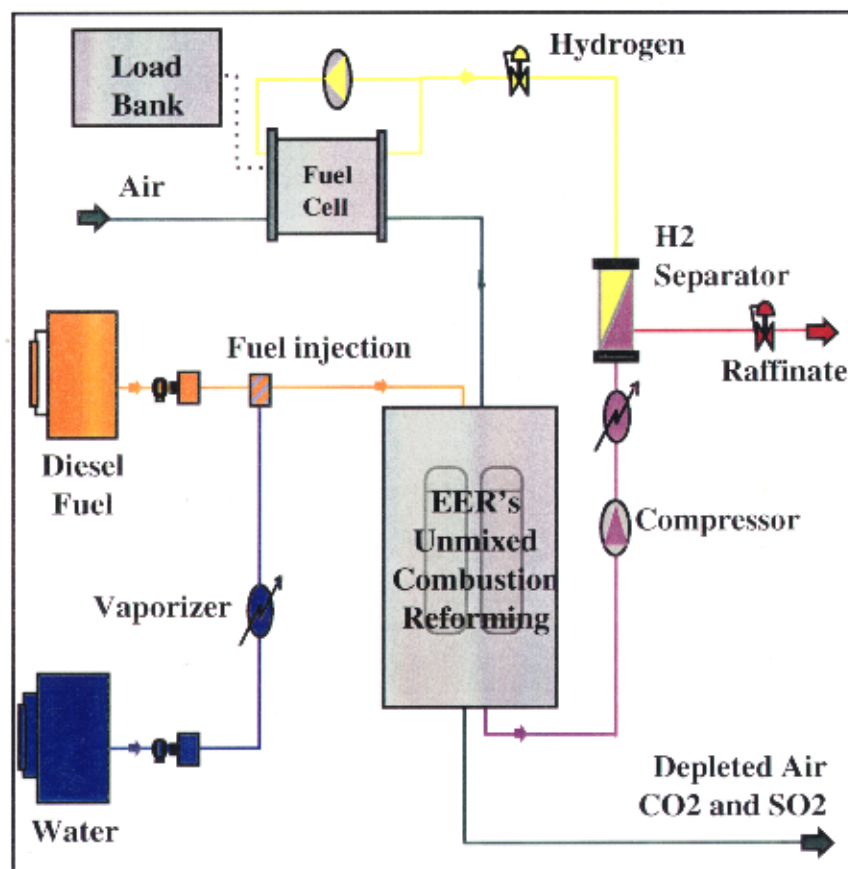


- 14 kW Tested
- 100 kW Fabrication



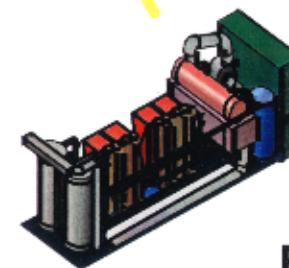
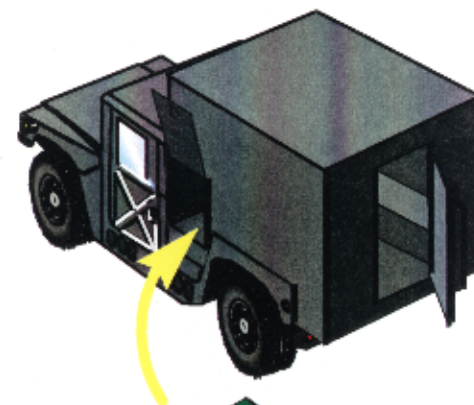
- Georgetown U. Bus

20 kW PEMFC



10 kW SOFC

Multipurpose Shelter



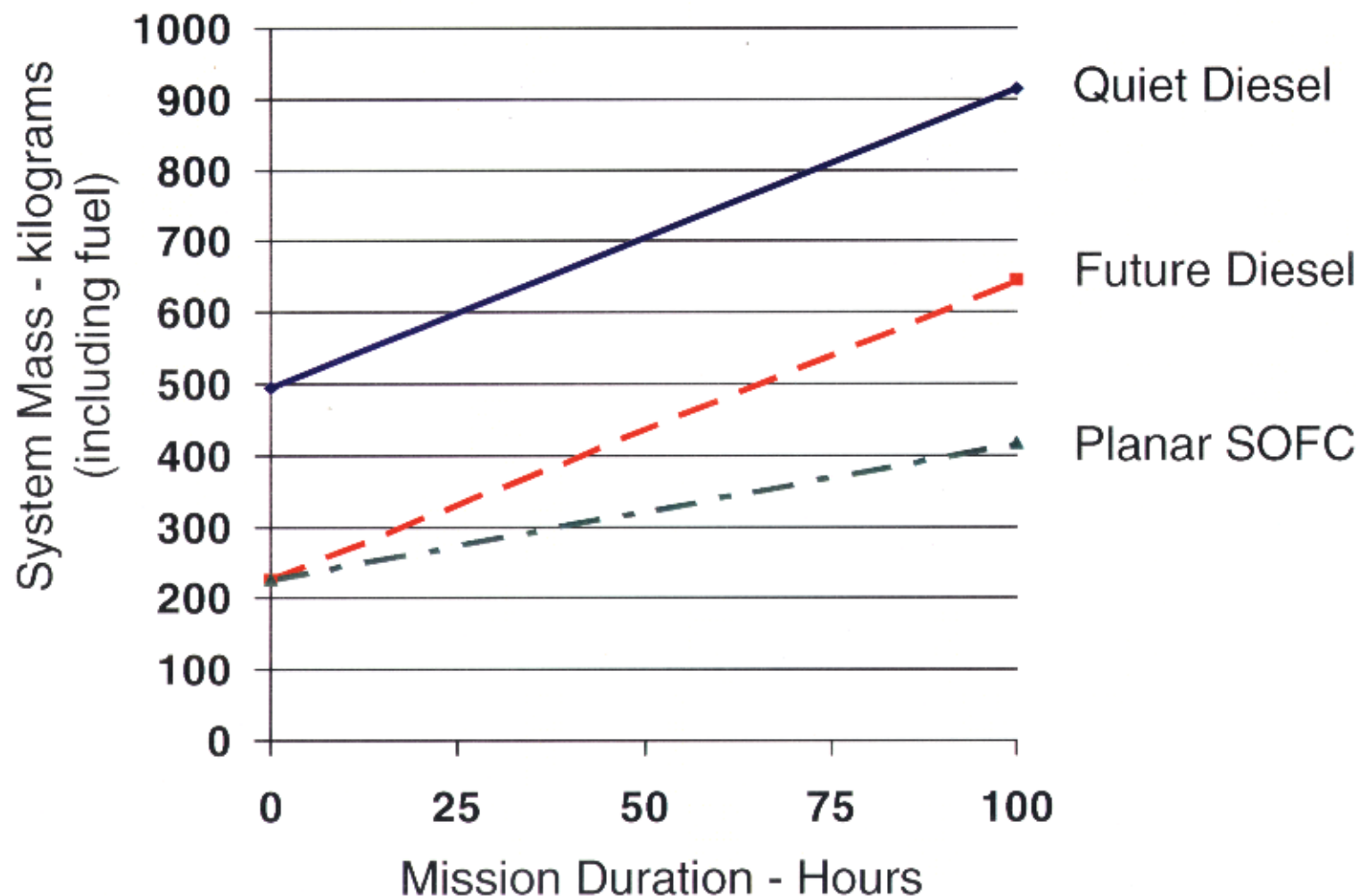
Fuel Cell



System Mass vs. Mission Duration Mobile Electric Power - 10 kW (Logistics Fuel)



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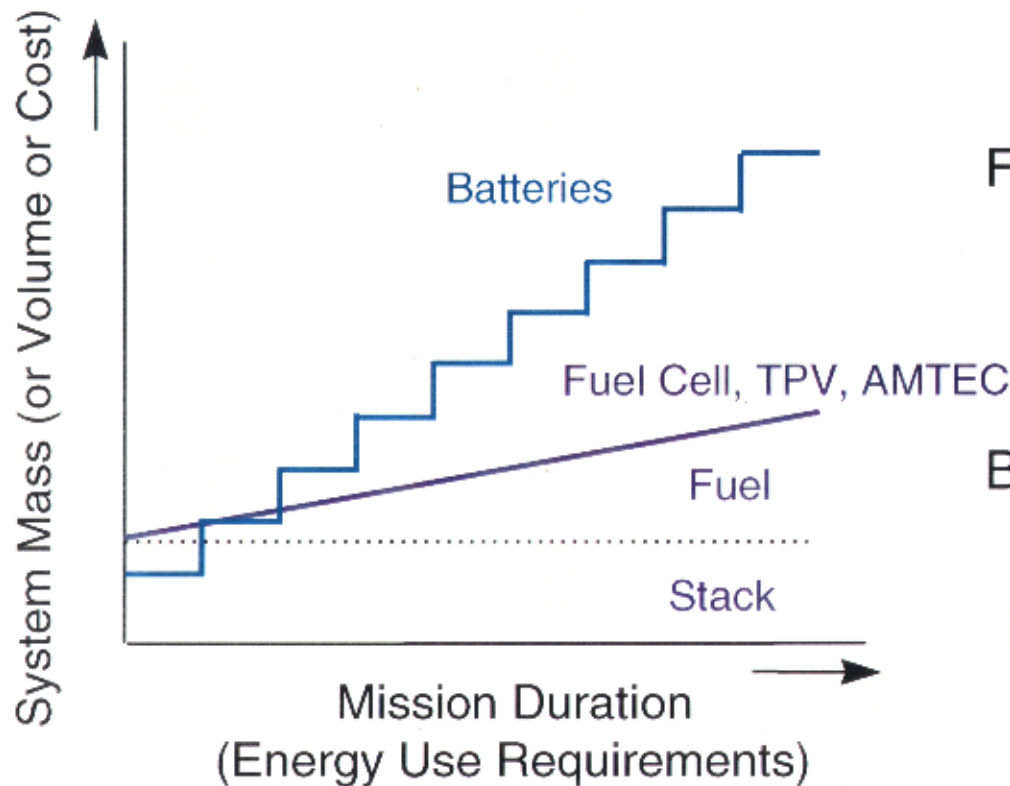




Energy Conversion vs. Energy Storage



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Energy Density of Selected Fuels and Batteries

| Fuel: | Energy Density |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Diesel Fuel/Jet Fuel | 12,000 Wh/kg |
| Methanol | 5,000 |
| High Explosive | 1,000 |

| Battery: | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Primary Battery (est. max.) | 500 |
| Rechargeable (est. max.) | 200 |
| Li/SO ₂ Battery (primary) | 176 |
| Alkaline Battery (primary) | 80 |
| Nickel-Cadmium (secondary) | 40 |

Driving Force: Substantially decreased size, weight, and cost with improved safety and environmental compliance → Increased force mobility

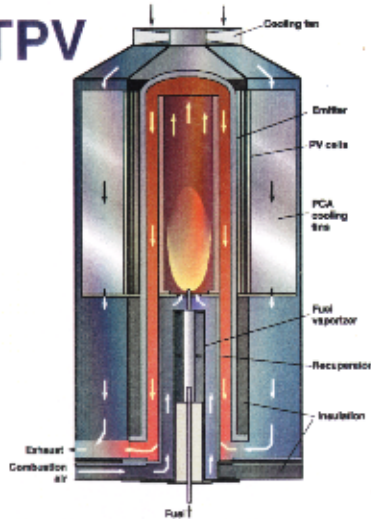


Portable Power 50 - 500 W

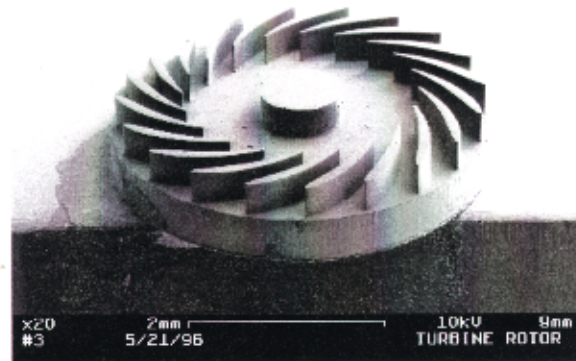


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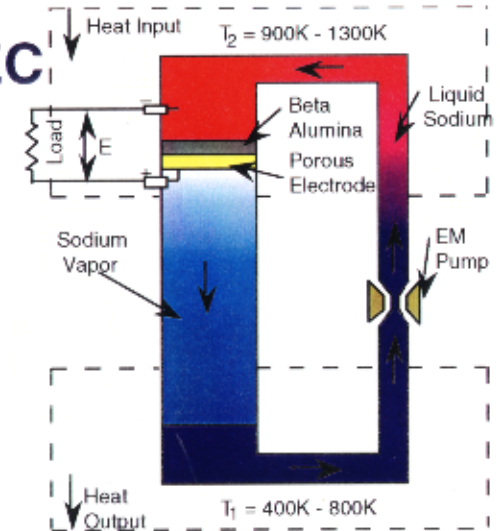
TPV



micro-Turbine Generator



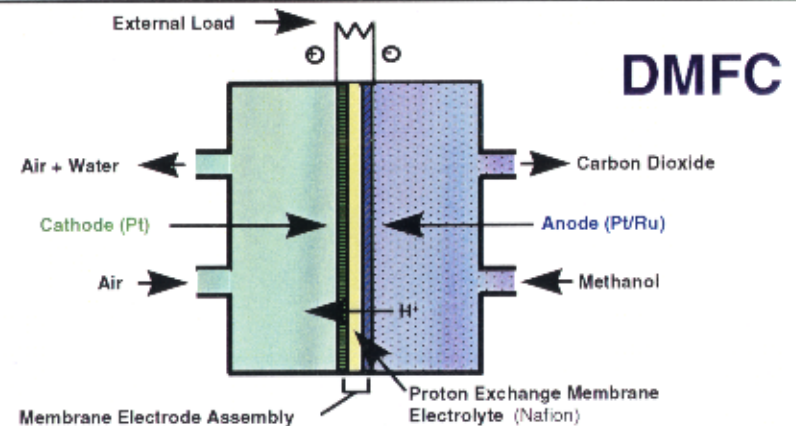
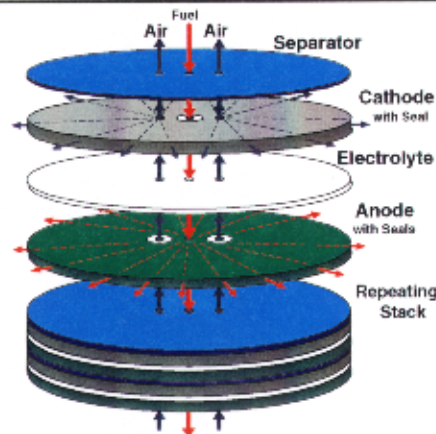
AMTEC



500 W Battery Charger



Planar SOFC



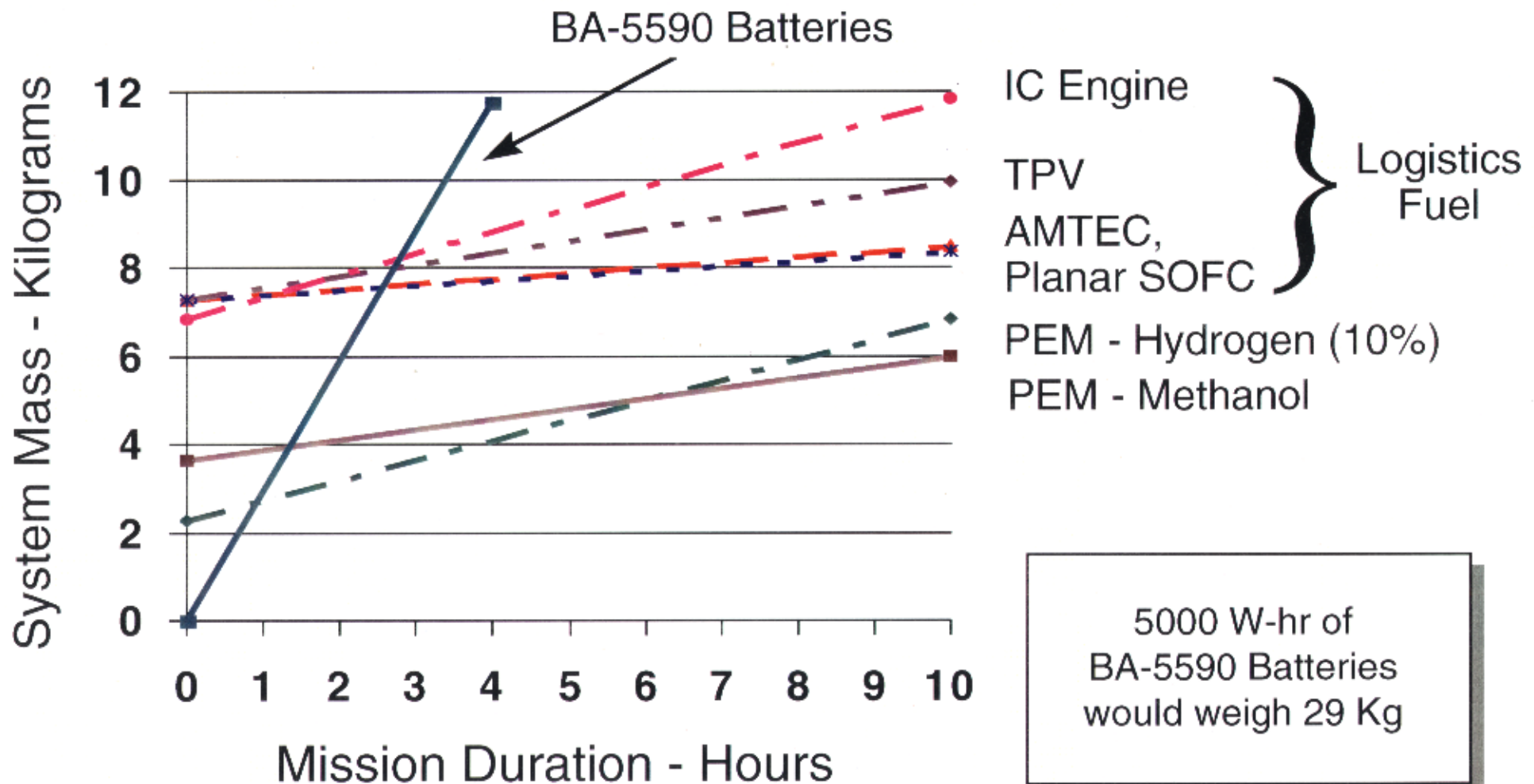


System Mass vs. Mission Duration

Portable Power - 500 W



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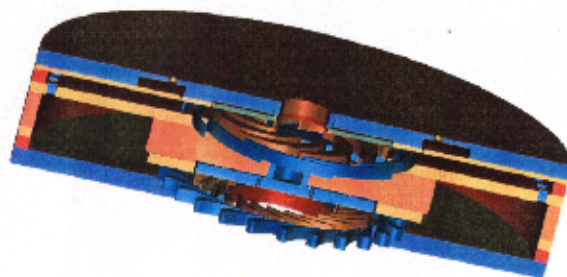




MIT Micro Turbine Generator Performance Comparison



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μ Turbogen*

BA-5590 (LiSO₂) Battery

Power Output
Energy Content
Weight
Volume

50 W
175 W hr
50 g
50 cc

50 W
175 W hr
1100 g
880 cc

Specific Energy
Energy Density

3500 W hr/kg
3 W hr/cc

175 W hr/kg
0.2 W hr/cc

* Effort lead by MIT; all values include fuel





The Portable Power Burden for 10 kW-hr of Electrical Energy



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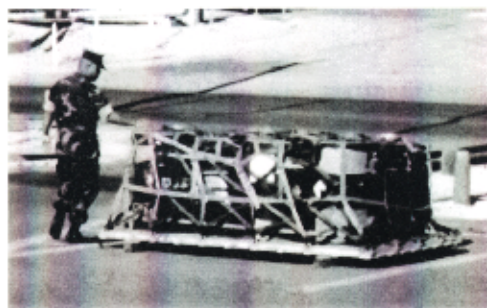
1996
60 Kg



2002
15 Kg

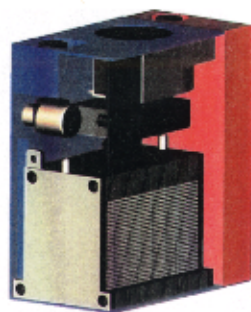
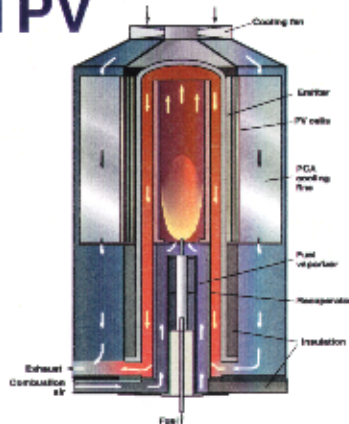


2010
4 Kg



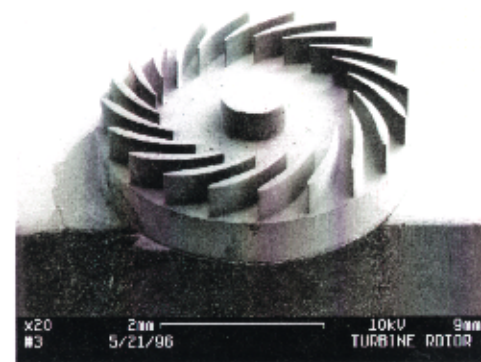
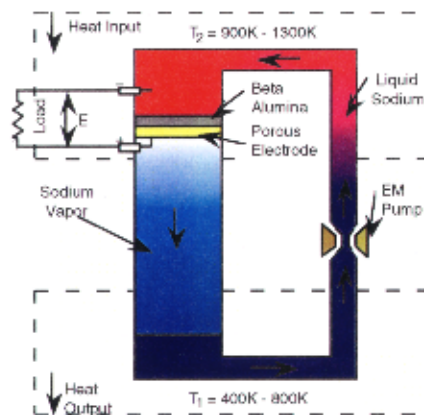
Batteries

TPV



DMFC
(BA-5590 Equivalent)

AMTEC



Microturbines